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(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ENHANCED BROADCASTING AND INTERACTIVE TELEVISION

(57) Abstract: An enhanced broadcasting system for presenting audio or video broadcasts and related enhancements, the system comprising: a receiver for receiving an audio and video broadcast signal; a first display unit, connected to the receiver, for displaying content of the audio and video broadcast signal; a computer configured for receiving a code fragment correlated to the content of the audio and video broadcast signal; the computer executing software for interpreting the code fragment and correlating the code fragment to the audio and the video broadcast signal with respect to time; and a second display unit, connected to the computer, for displaying the interpreted code fragment.



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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ENHANCED BROADCASTING
AND INTERACTIVE TELEVISION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to television broadcasting and viewers' experience therewith. More particularly, the invention relates to the degree with which a viewer can interact with or become a part of a conventional television broadcast.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Television has long been enjoyed in our society as a means for delivering information for the enhancement of knowledge as well as for delivering content with entertainment value. In all of its uses, however, television has remained a one-way experience for the viewer, wherein viewers do not have the opportunity or ability to interact with the content of a television broadcast. In fact, television has in many cases been criticized for simply "feeding" broadcast material to viewers without requiring any thought, participation, or
15 feedback from the viewers. For these reasons, television is often regarded as having a deleterious effect on the development of children's communication skills and thought processes.

20 Television Journalist Edward R. Murrow said in TV Guide, December, 1958, "This instrument can teach, it can illuminate; yes, and it can even inspire. But it can do so only to the extent that humans are determined to use it to those ends. Otherwise it is merely light and wires in a box." Indeed, nearly half a century later, utilizing television for educational purposes continues to be an area to which much attention is focused. Many of today's television programs are geared toward educational purposes, schools use televisions as educational tools, and classes can even be taught television networks. Yet even with the all
25 the effort to utilize television as an educational tool, television remains a one-way experience

for a viewer, continuing to charm “couch potatoes” the world over. The criticism remains that television dulls the mind through its inability to provide an interactive environment for viewers.

While television remains devoid of interactive experiences, the potential of interaction between multiple persons has been greatly heightened in recent years due to the popularity of the Internet. The Internet provides a powerful network for exchanging content, messages, and user inputs, enabling various users to achieve a level of interaction that was previously unknown. However, this interaction is typically limited to individual instances, making large broadcast interactive experiences impossible. The camaraderie generated by post-broadcast discussions amongst viewers who witnessed the same show simply is not available to computer users who engage in unique interactive sessions not experienced by the number of users typically reached by a television broadcast. Furthermore, this interaction has been constrained to the realm of computers, and there remains a lack in the technology for providing systems which allow or support viewer interaction and participation in television programming.

Many recent prior art television based systems have attempted to address the need for interactivity between television and its viewers. U.S. Patent No. 4,926,255 by Von Kohorn discloses a system wherein users can individually answer questions related to a television broadcast, and receive information as to the accuracy of their answers. However, Von Kohorn does not provide the ability for users to interact with one another during a television broadcast such as by competing against each other and receiving relative scores. Conversely, the prior art system of U.S. Patent No. 5,343,239 by Lappington, et al., teaches a system that has the capability to store a plurality of audience scores at a central location. However, Lappington requires each user to manually deliver his individual result to the central location, and further fails to disclose a method for comparing the plurality of results for purposes of

ranking or scoring the users relative to one another. Thus, no direct interaction is available. U.S. Patent No. 5,013,038, by Luxenberg, et al., does disclose a system that enables remote users to compete relative to one another. However, this system requires individual users to telephone a central system for entering their respective results, and provides relative scoring
5 for only a small, statistically selected group of users.

Thus, none of these prior art systems enables remote users to interact with or to compete with each other relative to a television program, to receive relative scoring for the entire group of remote users, or to receive relative scoring for any customized user-selected subgroup of users. Furthermore, none of these systems specifically provides for the
10 integration of Web content with traditional television broadcasting.

More recently, television-integrated Web access has become known in the art. However, these later systems generally continue to fail to provide interactive capabilities for the user to communicate with the content of the television program. These systems operate by controlling a user's web browser to automatically retrieve web pages during the time of a
15 television broadcast. However, these systems only deliver website addresses (URLs) to a user and do not allow for the involvement of the user in the broadcast content. They merely provide supplemental content to be read, viewed, or heard during a television broadcast. Consequently, there is not currently a means for a television viewer to enjoy an interactive experience with the content and timeline of a television broadcast or with other viewers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention seeks to provide television audiences with the possibility for viewer participation in a television broadcast through interaction with the broadcast content. The present invention utilizes a delivery network, such as the Internet, for delivering television broadcast “enhancements” to a viewer, such that the viewer may not only watch a television program, but also can participate in and enjoy a previously unknown interactive experience with the content and timeline of that program. The interaction of the present invention can either be driven exclusively client-side or require client-server interaction.

In the exclusively client-side interaction feature of the present invention, the user receives information from a broadcast and is not required to return information to a broadcaster or to any other remote location. Instead, a custom software application is placed on the user’s computer to act as an interface and to facilitate the interactive experience locally. Thus, the interactivity occurs client side, in contrast to prior art interactivity which requires users to interact directly with the server.

The client-server interaction feature of the present invention does require users to communicate directly with the server. However, This form of interaction enables users to alter content of a broadcast in progress. The client-server interaction enables a broadcaster to utilize and respond to user input, as by altering or creating broadcast content in direct response to users’ inputs to the server. For example, users can participate in a football game as it is broadcast on television by providing predictions, requests or suggestions to a broadcaster server computer during the television game broadcast. Producers, broadcasters, coaching staff, or others involved with the football game will receive this users’ input, consider it, and be influenced to change the course of the game or the manner in which it is being broadcast. Thus, users of systems of the present invention are provided with a venue for direct participation in live events as they are broadcast on television.

Embodiments of the present invention utilizing either form of interaction describe above both feature synchronized timing characteristics. The enhancements used to enhance television programming are related to the television broadcast content and are synchronized in time with the television broadcast. The resulting effect is one of interaction with the television broadcast in a realistic, time-sensitive setting.

Embodiments of the present invention also enable users to compete with each other, either against the totality of all users or against only a subset of users. In the latter case, the subset of users may be pre-defined or, alternatively, may be customized and selected by one user.

The foregoing and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from a reading of the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments thereof, which illustrate the features and advantages of the invention in conjunction with references to the accompanying drawing Figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG 1 illustrates an enhanced broadcasting system according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG 2 illustrates an exemplary DHTML document layout according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG 3 illustrates an exemplary DHTML document, after receiving a code fragment input, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG 4 is a flow chart illustrating functionality exemplary of a client-side software application according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG 5 illustrates an exemplary scenario occurring in an enhanced broadcasting system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG 6 illustrates a score leaderboard exemplary of one feature of the present invention;

FIG 7 illustrates an alternative version of a score leaderboard exemplary of a different feature of the present invention; and

5 FIG 8 is an exemplary data entry dialogue box for customizing yet another version of an alternative score leaderboard, illustrative of yet another feature of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following description of the exemplary embodiments of the present invention reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part thereof, and in which are
10 shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural and functional changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

As used herein, the term “message” may be used, but is not limited, to describe a segment of code that is received, analyzed, and rendered by a software application. In the
15 exemplary embodiments described herein, messages are embodied as “code fragments.” However, it is to be understood that the invention is directed to “messages” in a broader sense, wherein a message representing an enhancement can be any of a number of forms, and is not limited to the exemplary code fragment embodiment. Unlike “triggers,” which are used in Advanced TV Enhancement Forum (ATVEF) standard applications, the code
20 fragments of the present invention do not contain uniform resource locators (URLs). In contrast, the code fragments are specific instructions to an application or an Dynamic Hypertext Markup Language (DHTML) document resident and executable on a computer to which the code fragments are delivered. For example, a software application may receive a code fragment written in JavaScript, evaluate it using a resident JavaScript interpreter,
25 causing a side effect in the document object model (DOM) which causes the DHTML

document to be re-rendered within the HTML-enabled browser. Essentially, a screen display that is “visually described” by HTML code may have a portion of it change upon receipt of a code fragment that will cause replacement of only a portion of the entire screen’s descriptive HTML code.

5 Additionally, the term “applets” is used to describe small applications that are delivered from a server to a client over a computer network. Applets, which may or may not be written in the Java computer language, are resident and functional at the client-side, but typically cannot be run without a browser or an applet viewer.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, one embodiment of the system of the present invention is
10 employed by a broadcaster 100 to deliver enhanced broadcasting to its audience 102. In the exemplary enhanced broadcasting system, enhancements are delivered to users in the form of code fragments. The enhancements are designed to be correlated to content of television broadcasts. For example, enhancements for a televised football game could involve descriptions of football players, statistics, strategy planning, etc. for users at home.
15 Enhancements for a televised quiz game show could involve quiz questions and scoring opportunities for users at home.

Enhancements are also correlated to television broadcasts with respect to time. In the case of pre-recorded automatic playback, an audio and video signal, such as a television signal, 104 is synchronized to related enhancements (served as code fragments) 106 with
20 respect to a house clock 108. The house clock 108 is so named because it is utilized internally by the broadcaster 100 to synchronize timing at both the broadcaster station 110 and a broadcaster authoring system 112, which is used to create code fragments 106. House clock 108 is also used to synchronize a push server 114, used to efficiently deliver code fragments 106 from authoring system 112 to a plurality of users 102. The house clock 108
25 may be, for example, the Greenwich atomic clock, a cesium oscillator, or a GPS receiver, all

commonly used standards for precision time synchronization. While the description herein continues with references to house clock 108 as utilized for pre-recorded automatic playback, it is to be understood that the present invention also may be used in the context of live broadcasts. In this case, house clock 108 is not used to synchronize client computer 120 or
5 authoring system 112. Instead, code fragments 106 are sent at the appropriate times relative to the live broadcast, and interpreted at the client side "as soon as possible." That is, code fragments 106 are sent and interpreted in real-time, concurrent with the live broadcast transmission.

Broadcaster authoring system 112 is contemplated, within the teachings of the present
10 invention, as being computer-executable software that enables broadcaster 100 to create code fragments 106 for the purpose of enhancing the content of a particular broadcast. The software may include a word processor, a programming compiler, or other standard means of text entry. The software may also include communication with an external media player, or include its own media player, for the purpose of pre-playing a broadcast to assist in the
15 development of appropriate and related code fragments.

In accordance with the teachings of the present invention, the software is automated, such that a user of the authoring system can select a point in time during the broadcast, indicate the preferred contents of the code fragment, and instruct the software to automatically produce a line of code descriptive of the indicated contents and including a
20 time stamp for linking to the selected point in time. Also, the code fragments developed with the authoring system can be created and pushed down manually, as is the case in a live-broadcast scenario, in which messages are developed and delivered in real time.

For ease of use, the broadcast authoring software features the use of templates. Templates capture the structure of a message, having data fields representing each component
25 portion of the message. Certain fields are pre-defined, and the additional fields are filled in

by the authoring system 112 as a user supplies the necessary information. Authoring system 112 then extracts the data from the data fields, and assembles the message. In the exemplary embodiment, the message is a code fragment. Once rendered and viewed by a user at the client side, a completed code fragment represents an “enhancement.” By pre-defining
5 commonly used messages, such as code fragments or components thereof, and making them available as templates, users of authoring system 112 need only enter limited information to complete construction of a code fragment.

For example, to create enhancements for supplementing a television game quiz show broadcast, a question/answer template is utilized by authoring system 112. The template is
10 pre-defined as to size, shape, appearance, placement, and other attributes that will define the question/answer enhancement’s appearance on a computer screen when the template is rendered by Web browser software. The template lacks, however, substantive content describing any particular question or answer. Users of authoring system 112 supply the empty data fields of the template, through their computer keyboard or other input device,
15 with a question and a set of multiple choice answers to appear in an enhancement. While doing so, the rendered question/answer enhancement is displayed on a portion of the screen such that it continually updates according to the information being supplied by the user. In this way, the user can visualize the end-product enhancement while he is in the process of modifying the code of a template for creating the completed code fragment that will describe
20 the end-product enhancement.

Once received by client computer 120, code fragments 106 are processed in any of a number of ways. For example, code fragment 106 may act at client computer 120 to set or change an internal controlling state variable which would cause a presently displayed DHTML document to be re-rendered within Web browser 128. Alternatively, code fragment
25 106 can cause Web browser 128 to fetch a new DHTML document, or Web page, and to

extract data from the fields of code fragment 106 to dynamically create and display the fetched DHTML document. Still another function of code fragment 106 is to cause a side effect, changing the DOM, which causes the currently displayed DHTML document to be re-rendered. In all cases, once the re-rendering or fetching of the DHTML document is triggered, other information within the data fields of code fragments 106 is gleaned and utilized to construct the DHTML document, thereby providing updated and continually evolving enhancements.

A complete code fragment is generated by the broadcaster authoring software, as described above, using a combination of the information in the pre-defined template and the information supplied by the user. The software also includes access to a database or other type of data storage. Utilizing the software, users of authoring system 112 can create code fragments 106, associate them with time-stamps indicative of requested delivery time, and store them for future delivery during a particular broadcast show.

In accordance with the teachings of the present invention, user 102 is able to simultaneously enjoy broadcast 104, which is delivered through standard broadcasting means 116 and on a receiver such as a television 118, and to interact with the broadcast enhancements on a separate receiver, such as a computer 120. The broadcaster houses Web server 122 which serves assets 124 of DHTML documents or Web pages, related in content to broadcast 104. In the exemplary embodiment illustrated in FIG 1, assets 122 are served to individual users, or viewers, over a communications network such as the Internet 126. The user's computer 120 houses a web browser 128 and a customized software application, such as applet 130. Applet 130 is embedded in DHTML document 200, where it receives code fragments 106 via computer network 126. DHTML document 200 and applet 130 are executable by Web browser 128, such that code fragments 106 are interpreted and rendered therein. Each code fragment 106 describes only a portion of a larger image, causing the

display of web browser 128, which appears on computer monitor 132, to be modified or updated upon receipt of each code fragment.

In an embodiment of the present invention, DHTML document 200 comprises a top level frame set, as commonly utilized in the art. Applet 130 is embedded in DHTML document 200 in a hidden frame. Thus, when embedded applet 130 receives code fragments 106, code fragments 106 are evaluated in the context of the top level frame set of DHTML document 200.

FIG 2 and FIG 3 illustrate an exemplary layout for a DHTML document 200 with embedded applet 130. FIG 2 illustrates an exemplary layout of various frames within DHTML a top-level frame f_0 202 and encloses several lower level frames: f_1 frame 204, f_2 frame 206, f_3 frame 208, and a hidden frame 210. f_1 frame 204 can receive a question HTML template designed to present a question and four possible answers to users of a system according to the present invention. The question HTML template includes an array or a table which is populated by elements of code fragments as they are received by Applet 130. Applet 130 resides in hidden frame 210 and receives code fragments 106 from push server 114, indicated at arrow 218. Applet 130 then analyzes, or evaluates, code fragments 106, as indicated at arrow 220 and explained in more detail below.

Exemplary code fragment 212 comprises an identifier 214 and five arguments 216 to populate the array or table of the question HTML template within f_1 frame 204. When applet 130 receives code fragment 212, identifier 214 indicates how the remaining arguments 216 will be analyzed. Applet 130 serves the received code fragment 212 to a JavaScript interpreter, where a handler, designed to process a particular type of message, process code fragment 212 according to its message type. Code fragment 212 is accordingly served to Web browser 128. In this exemplary scenario, identifier 214 is the letter, "q." The handler contains code that, in case "q," causes a "question template" HTML document to be

populated by the remaining five arguments 216 of code fragment 212 and placed f_1 frame 204. The result of this population is shown in FIG 3 where f_1 frame 204 presents to a user the question 300 and four possible answers 302 that were contained in as the last five arguments 216 and could fragment 212.

5 It is to be understood that DHTML document 200 can contain any number of frames, organized in any manner, and that each of the frames can contain any HTML, or other, template. Code fragments can contain any number or type of arguments, and applet 130 can evaluate code fragments in any of a number of standard methods known in the art. The selection of templates for placement within different frames can be controlled with the use of
10 identifiers recognized by an applet as explain herein, or by any other means that will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

 In addition to responding to code fragments received over the Internet to Web browser 128, DHTML document 200 also functions through direct audience participation. User 102 participates with broadcast 104 and Web content 124, 106 by providing input 134 to
15 his computer through a user input device 136, such as a keyboard, mouse, microphone, or other peripheral device. DHTML document 200 recognizes and analyzes user input 134, which is rendered by Web browser 128 and displayed on monitor 132.

 Also supporting the interactive experience of the present invention is the added feature of synchronization, which ensures that the content displayed on the user's computer
20 120 is timed according to the content displayed on television 118. Synchronization can be achieved in a variety of different ways. These can include real-time delivery methods and Network Time Protocol (NTP) methods, though those skilled in the art will appreciate that alternative synchronization protocols are within the scope of the present invention.

In a real-time delivery embodiment, code fragments 106 are delivered to users according to the times they are to be viewed by the users. In this embodiment, a user's client-side computer 120 will receive and render a code fragment immediately upon delivery.

In an alternate embodiment, code fragments 106 include time stamps. In this
5 embodiment synchronization is achieved, for example, by NTP. This embodiment is more reliable than the previously disclosed embodiment in cases where delivery times of code fragments are uncertain. Such uncertainties can arise, for example, from network congestion or low quality network service provided to users. NTP entails synchronizing the client's application clock to "global time." Global time is, in the exemplary embodiment shown,
10 determined by house clock 108. Code fragments 106 sent to each user's computer (client computer) 120 are time-stamped according to global time, and each client computer 120 evaluates the code fragments based on the code fragment's synchronized application clock. The code fragments are rendered by the client computer at the time specified by the timestamps contained in each code fragment. The time stamps are read and interpreted by
15 applet 130 in the context of the client computer's synchronized application clock. This puts the user in the same time frame as the broadcast content, yielding a realistic, time-oriented, interactive experience.

FIG 4 is a flow diagram illustrating logic that is exemplary of DHTML document 200 with embedded applet 130. In step 400 client computer 120 receives an input. This input
20 may be a code fragment 106 sent by the broadcaster and delivered over the Internet, or it may be an input 134 from a user 102 of the system. In step 402, the source of the input is determined. If the input is a user input 134, it is automatically directed to Web browser 128 at step 404, where it is rendered within DHTML document 200 therein at step 406. This will cause at least a portion of the current display of monitor 132 to change or update, as a result
25 of the user input 134.

For example, the user input 134 may be an answer in response to a question posed on the user's display monitor 132 or television 118. If the user enters a correct answer, DHTML document 200 resident in Web browser 128 will cause monitor 132 to display a flashing "Correct!" graphic on the computer screen.

5 If, on the other hand, the computer input is determined at step 402 to be a code fragment 106, embedded applet 130 receives the code fragment at 408 and directs it to be analyzed at 410. The analysis is as described with reference to FIG 2 and FIG 3, though it can involve further processing. Here, for example, the JavaScript interpreter recognizes a time stamp indicating when code fragment 106 should be rendered and displayed according
10 to computer's 120 synchronized application clock. Based on the analysis, Web browser 128 receives code fragment 106 at the correct time at 412, and subsequently, at 414, DHTML 200 document therein renders the input received from the JavaScript interpreter.

For purposes of illustration, an exemplary scenario that may be employed within the scope of the present invention is provided. The exemplary scenario involves a television
15 game show in which users may both watch the contestant on a television set and compete against the contestant through a computer. Both the individual users and the contestant are challenged by the same game and are subject to the same timing constraints and limitations. As a result, both the individual users and the contestant can control the outcome of the game. Thus, unlike ordinary television, enhanced television systems of the present invention enable
20 a user at home to participate in and to enjoy an interactive experience by directly participating in the televised game show.

A sequence of events which may occur in the exemplary game show scenario is illustrated in FIG 5. As previously described, a broadcast signal 104 is sent by the broadcaster station 110, and broadcast enhancements 106 is sent from broadcaster authoring
25 system 112 by push server 114. The broadcast and its enhancements are synchronized

according to house clock 108. In this exemplary illustration of the present invention, the game show comprises questions which both the television contestant and the individual user may answer. Points are earned by each according to whether their respective answers are correct or incorrect.

5 For example, the game show may begin with a first question, sent in the broadcast signal 104 and in a code fragment 106 created with broadcast authoring system 112. This question is received in its broadcast form by a individual user's television at 500, and in its code fragment form by the user's computer at 502. The user sees or hears the question when it is presented on his television at 504, and simultaneously sees or hears the question on his
10 computer at 506. At this point in time 508, a period of interaction 510 begins. The user is free to ponder and answer the question at 512, at any time within interaction period 510. At 514, when the contestant on television runs out of time or submits an answer that may be seen or heard by the user on the television, a code fragment is sent or a previously-sent time stamp is read which causes the user to lose the ability to submit an answer to the computer. At this
15 time 516 the period of interaction 510 ends.

Thus, the contestant and the individual users are subject to the same time constraints and rules. The contestant on television may be rewarded for a correct answer to the question; similarly, if correct, the individual user also will receive affirmation through a display or sound on the computer acknowledging such. With each new question, new periods of
20 interaction 510 occur, enabling an user to enjoy a unique, interactive experience that was unachievable prior to the present invention.

Another feature of the present invention is its ability to enable a large number of remote users to compete against one another. Referring back to FIG 1, assets 124 are communicated bi-directionally, such that any individual user's 102 activity can be reported
25 back to broadcaster 100. By tracking and storing all incoming scoring data, users playing a

game through the enhanced television systems of the present invention and achieving various levels of scores can, in effect, compete against one another.

FIG 6 illustrates an exemplary procedure of the present invention in which users can actively compete against one another. As part of the display hosted by a user's Web browser
5 128, a leaderboard 600 can be provided in accordance with the teachings of the present invention to inform users of their relative scores. A "top scores" leaderboard, for example, would display the names and ranks or scores of the highest ranked users at any point in time during an enhanced television game or event utilized by the present invention.

For example, the winning user would be named first in the leaderboard 602, followed
10 by the second place user 604, and so on. Such reporting of winning standings provides users of the system with an incentive to continue playing and attempting to win. An alternative to the "top scores" leaderboard is a "local scores" leaderboard as illustrated in FIG 7. This local scores listing would be based upon each individual user's standing. A "local scores" leaderboard 700 for a particular user would include that user's rank or score 702 in the
15 middle of the list, several users 504 ranked below that user, and several users 706 ranked above the particular user.

The present invention provides yet another alternative mode of competition. Rather than being able to view only the top scoring users or the local scoring users, any user has the ability to select from a variety of pre-established groups of users, such that only users
20 belonging to the selected group will appear on that group's leaderboard. In this manner, a user is able to organize and join groups of his or her preference.

In an exemplary embodiment, a user who establishes a group will select both its name and password. The selected group name and password are proposed by the user to the broadcaster Web server 122, where they are verified for uniqueness. If no other group exists

with an identical name/password combination, Web server 122 designates the user-selected group name and password.

Once a group is established, any user in possession of the group's name and password can join that group, such as through the dialog box shown in FIG 8. The user simply selects a
5 desired group, such as through a drop-down menu 802, and enters the associated password, such as through input field 804. The information is then sent to Web server 122, which recognizes that the user is now a member of the selected group. During a game, Web server 122 delivers the scores of all users who have joined the group, and DHTML document 200 organizes those scores to create a personalized leaderboard in accordance with the teachings
10 of the present invention. In this way, a user can invite anyone, such as a family member or friends, or any number of other users to join a customized group competition. This feature of the present invention enables a personal competitive ability not offered or found in prior art systems.

The foregoing description of the exemplary embodiments of the present invention has
15 been presented for the purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the scope of the invention to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. For example, broadcasts involving content other than game shows may be utilized within the scope of the present invention. Also, displaying the enhanced portion of the
20 broadcast of the present invention can be accomplished with alternative visual software other than a web browser or applet viewer. It is also contemplated as being within the scope of the present invention to enable the user to submit inputs to the broadcaster for various alternative feedback purposes. Additionally, it is within the scope of the present invention for a user to select other users for the formation of a competitive group for purposes of comparing scores
25 such as in a leaderboard. The present invention also is not limited to being used for broadcast

enhancements and interaction across the Internet alone. Rather, the invention may be used for different types of enhancement programs across a wide variety of computer and communications networks.

It is intended that the scope of the invention be limited not by this detailed
5 description, but rather by the claims appended hereto.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An enhanced broadcasting system for presenting audio or video broadcasts and related enhancements, the system comprising:
 - a receiver for receiving an audio and video broadcast signal;
 - a first display unit, connected to the receiver, for displaying content of the audio and video broadcast signal;
 - a computer configured for receiving a code fragment correlated to the content of the audio and video broadcast signal;
 - the computer executing software for interpreting the code fragment and correlating the code fragment to the audio and video broadcast signal with respect to time; and
 - a second display unit, connected to the computer, for displaying the interpreted code fragment.
2. The enhanced broadcasting system of claim 1 further comprising:
 - an application clock operatively connected to said computer and synchronized to a house clock such that the broadcast signal and the code fragment are correlated with respect to time.
3. The enhanced broadcasting system of claim 1 wherein the software application is an applet.
4. The enhanced broadcasting system of claim 1 wherein the code fragment is written in JavaScript.
5. The enhanced broadcasting system of claim 1 wherein the computer receives the code fragment through a communication network.
6. The enhanced broadcasting system of claim 4 wherein the communication network is the Internet.
7. An enhancement for the content of an audio and video broadcast, the enhancement comprising:

a code fragment containing information related to the content of the audio and video broadcast and a time stamp such that rendering of the code fragment is chronologically synchronized to receipt of the broadcast.

8. The enhancement of claim 7 wherein the code fragment is written in JavaScript.

9. A method for providing enhanced television broadcasting, the method comprising:

selecting a common time for a synchronized presentation of an audio and video signal and a related enhancement;

broadcasting the audio and video signal for receipt by a broadcast receiver;

sending the enhancement from a computer server over a network for receipt by a client computer;

displaying the audio and video signal on a first display screen at the common time;

interpreting the enhancement; and

displaying the interpreted enhancement on a second display screen at the common time.

10. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 9, wherein the enhancement comprises a code fragment.

11. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 10 wherein the code fragment comprises a timestamp.

12. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 10, wherein the first display screen is operatively connected to a television and the second display screen is operatively connected to a computer monitor.

13. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 9, further comprising:

receiving an input from a user of the client computer;

executing software on the client computer to analyze the input;

assigning points to the user according to their analyzed input, such that the user accumulates an earned score.

14. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 13, further comprising:

delivering to a particular user earned scores of each of a plurality of users;

organizing the delivered earned scores according to their relative values; and

displaying the organized earned scores to be viewed by the particular user.

15. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 14 wherein the plurality of users is selected by the particular user.

16. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 14 wherein the delivering of earned scores of a plurality of users to a particular user is in response to the particular user joining a group comprising the plurality of users.

17. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 16 wherein the joining comprises the steps of:

providing to the server computer a group name assigned to the group; and

providing to the server computer a password assigned to the group and uniquely associated with the group name.

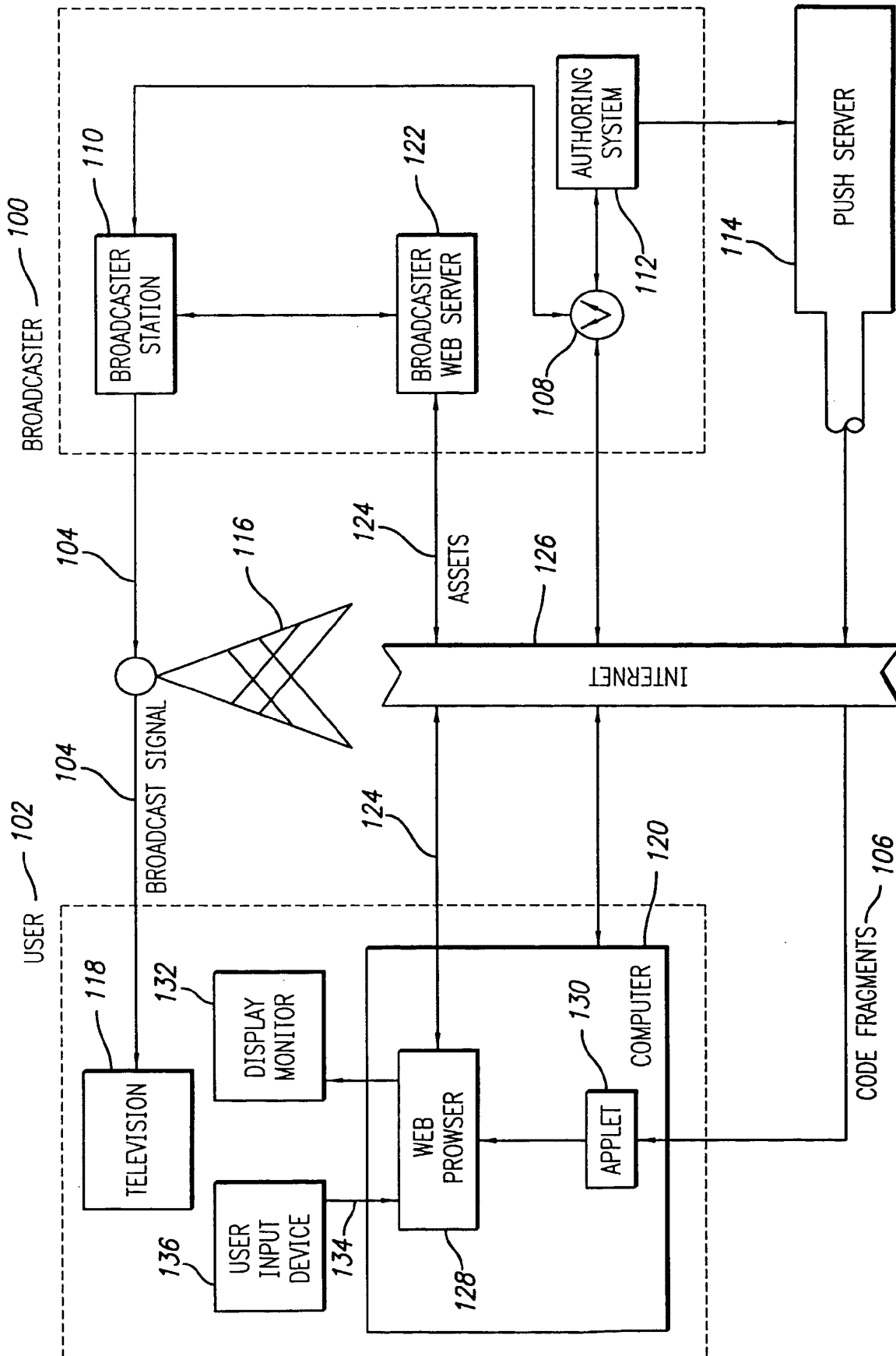
18. The method for providing enhanced television broadcasting of claim 13 further comprising:

assigning a group name to a group, the group capable of being accessed by a plurality of users;

assigning a password to the group, such that the group name and the password are uniquely associated;

storing the uniquely associated group name password on the server computer;

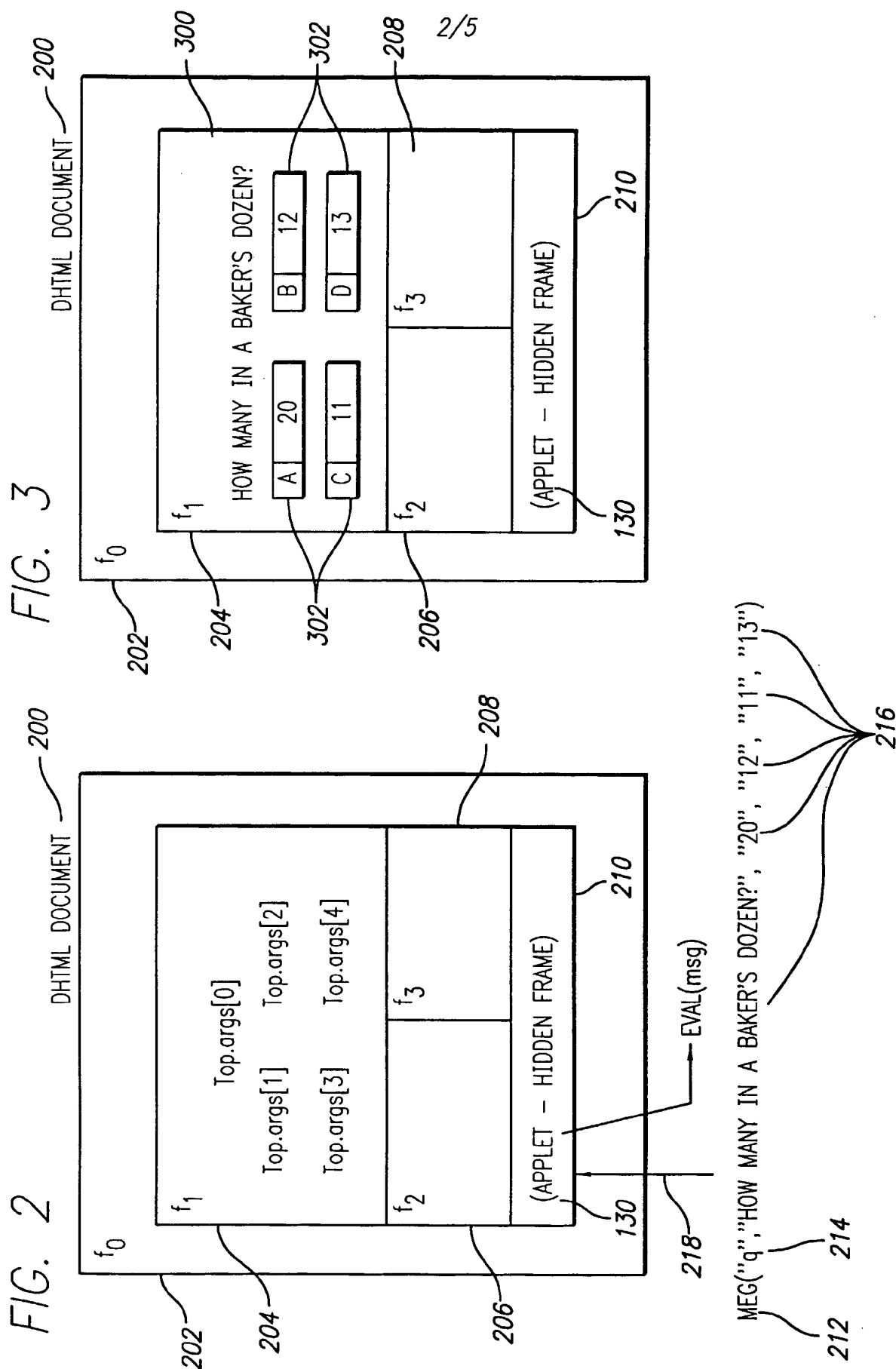
1/5



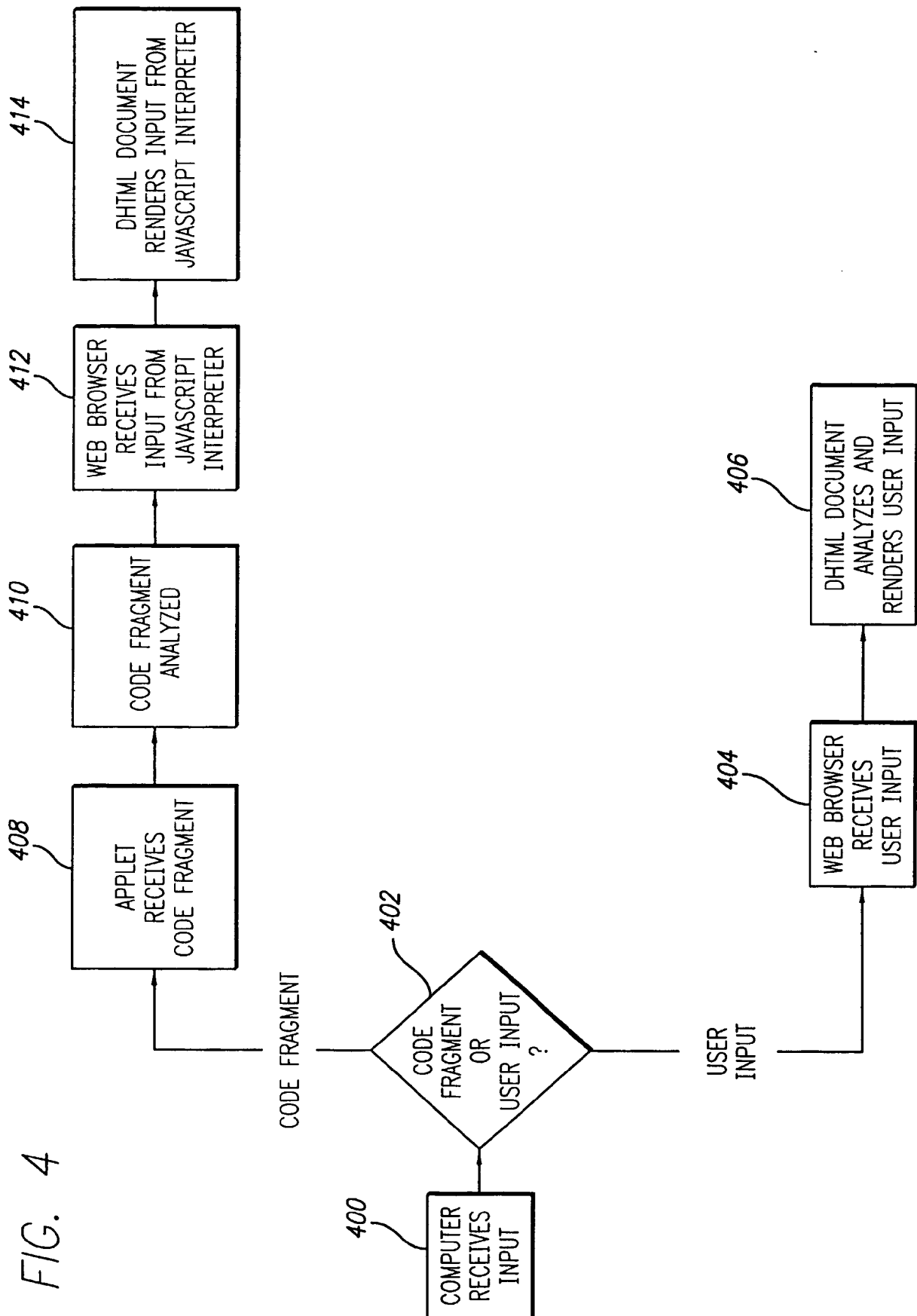
IG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

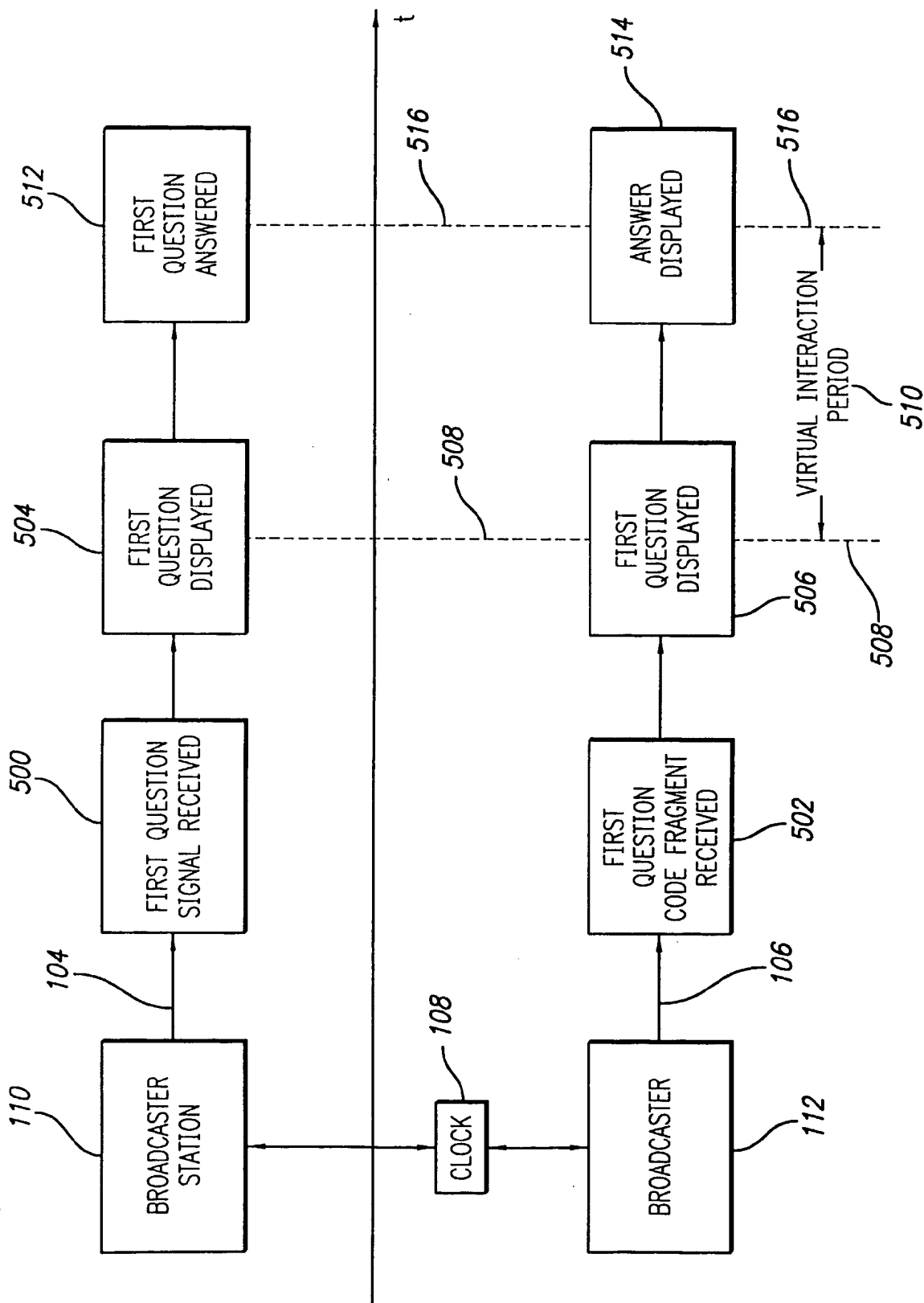


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FIG. 5



800

JOIN LEADERBOARD GROUP

GROUP NAME

802

-CHOOSE GROUP -
GROUP 7
GROUP 8
GROUP 9

PASSWORD

804

OK

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FIG. 8

LOCAL LEADERBOARD	700
SCORE OF TWO RANKS ABOVE USER	706
SCORE OF ONE RANK ABOVE USER	
USER'S SCORE	702
SCORE OF 1 RANK BELOW USER	704
SCORE OF 2 RANKS BELOW USER	

FIG. 7

TOP 5 LEADERBOARD	600
HIGHEST SCORE	602
SCORE OF 2ND RANK	604
SCORE OF 3RD RANK	
SCORE OF 4TH RANK	
SCORE OF 5TH RANK	

FIG. 6